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William J. Bryan stands for the next candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, and it also stands for the name of the United States senator from Florida.

Many states are already choosing their delegates to the next republican national convention. In Nebraska nothing has been done as yet, no decision having been made as to the manner in which these delegates shall be chosen. We are in favor of choosing them in the good old way. Let us have an enthusiastic republican state convention and choose the four delegates at large and alternates. Let each of the congressional districts choose two delegates and two alternates. In this way the delegates will correctly represent the sentiment of the republicans and have each section of the state fairly represented.

The great American battleship fleet, carrying 15,000 men, has sailed away without a hospital ship, because the powers that be could not agree as to who should command it, a navy officer or a surgeon. President Roosevelt, following the advice of his family physician, Surgeon General Rixey, has decided in favor of the surgeon, and the naval officers are opposing it very strongly. If the decision finally rests with congress, a sensible compromise will no doubt be effected. Each department should have its head, but little as we know of these things, it seems as though a captain of the navy should be in command on the ship.

The republican national convention meets in Chicago, June 16, 1908. There will be 978 delegates, twice the number of congressmen and senators. If the friends of Roosevelt have a clear majority of the convention, Secretary Taft will undoubtedly be nominated for President. Should the majority of the convention want a more conservative man, Governor Hughes will be the nominee. If a still more conservative man is wanted, Speaker Cannon or Vice President Fairbanks might be named, but it looks as though the fight is between Taft and Hughes. The talk of LaFollette as the nominee is largely inspired by the democratic press, with the hope of creating dissensions in the republican ranks.

The Columbus Commercial Club is rustling for new members, and that is as it should be. Every man interested in the welfare and growth of Columbus should join and put his shoulder to the wheel. We want the power canal, a new depot, a Masonic temple, a public library building. We need a new school house in the Third ward. We want the government building for the post office. We want more conventions to meet here, as we are located in the center of the state, and should work harder to reap the benefits of our natural location. We want a chautauqua meeting this summer. All the things can be gotten by united work, and the Commercial Club can do much to bring it about. So let us all join.

Eight years ago Greene and Gaynor, a firm of government contractors, were convicted of defrauding the United States government. They had obtained contracts for the improvement of several harbors, and by being in collusion with a U. S. Captain Carter, padding pay rolls, doing inferior work, using the cheapest materials, contrary to specifications, were found guilty of fraud. They fled to Canada and were arrested. They had plenty of money and appealed from the lower courts of Canada to the highest courts of Canada, and also of England. They lost out and were extradited. They were then tried and convicted in our courts, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. They have been carrying on the appeals all these years, but now the United States supreme court has affirmed the sentence, and at last they must enter the penitentiary. All their money has been of no avail, except to delay the inevitable. In the meantime Captain Carter has served out his

sentence and returned to the practice of law. The effect or moral of this case is a good one. There was a time when it was thought legitimate to beat the government, for it was rich, but now contractors know that honesty is the best and safest policy, even in government contracts.

Democrats like to compare Bryan to Roosevelt and say they have about the same characteristics. In some respects that may be true. Both men are religiously inclined, both are strictly temperate in their habits, both lead an exemplary life, the home life of both is without a flaw. In their political makeup, however, they are the opposites. Bryan has always pleaded free trade, or what is about the same thing, tariff for revenue only, while Roosevelt believes in the principle of protection. The great difference between the two men is this: Roosevelt studies to learn what is best for this country, and then he boldly comes out and insists that such measures should be passed. He cares not who opposes his ideas. He never looks to see what the effect may be, he insists in demanding what he thinks is right and best for our country. Bryan, on the other hand, studies to find out what measures would be popular, whether these measures are good or bad, and then advocates them, and if he finds that some measures are unpopular, he drops them like a hot potato. He has done that with government ownership of railroads, with the referendum, and with the silver question, even. The latest measure he advocated was the government guaranteeing all bank deposits, and when that fell flat he had no more to say about it. Bryan is a Nebraska man, and a great orator. He would have made a great actor, but Bryan is really too much of a demagogue to make a safe president of this country.

IS A FRANCHISE PROPERTY?
Judge Hough, in the United States district court decided that the 80-cent gas law was unconstitutional. The broad ground for this decision is that the reduction in price is "confiscatory" and in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

According to the testimony of the officials and reports of the Consolidated Gas company, the profit of 80 cents a thousand feet would not be enough to pay interest and dividends on the company's capitalization.

This involves most important questions which should be promptly carried to the supreme court of the United States and clearly settled there.

Is a franchise property, or is it a license or permit? If a franchise is not property, the fourteenth amendment does not apply. If it is like a liquor license or a push-cart license, or a sidewalk permit, then it is revocable or amendable. No theatre or intelligence office or saloon can invoke the fourteenth amendment to prevent its regulation.

If a franchise is property, what is the value an impairment of which is confiscation? A franchise for \$1 gas would be less valuable than a franchise for \$1.25 gas. If the value of a franchise is what it can be capitalized for, then any reduction in price would be "confiscatory," unless it could be proved that there was more profit at the lower price.

If this should be the logical result of Judge Hough's decision, then the capitalization is sacred, more sacred in fact than the capitalization of tangible property; for while gas tanks, retorts, pipes and material practice wear out and diminish in value, a franchise being intangible, cannot deteriorate, and whatever its earning power, the capitalization based thereon cannot be impaired.

This view of the fourteenth amendment makes the railroad rate law unconstitutional. The free street car transfer law could be set aside on the same ground. No franchise could be repealed, for that would destroy "property." No franchise once capitalized could be amended if profits were thereby reduced.

Whether New York City has 80-cent or 90-cent or \$1 gas is of little consequence compared with the great question of whether a franchise is superior to legislative restriction or regulation.—New York World.

IT'S ALL GOOD.

The solemn asseveration by a professor in the University of Illinois that meat is the best of all foods, and that it may be taken in any desired form, is something that we are glad to see given out. It need not be taken as conclusive, any more than the dogmas of scores of other food experts. But it completes the circle.

Hitherto many teachers have appeared on this universal subject of food, each one setting forth with the utmost assurance and particularity the things that one may safely eat and the things that one may not eat except at the risk of life. And all these teachers, as Caesar remarked of the Gauls,

differ from each other. As a rule, each one specifies some particular article of food as the safest and best, and urges us all to partake of it abundantly and without fear; the list up to date covering a great variety of food-stuffs and including hardtack, cocoa, graham bread, rice, beans, whole wheat, peanuts, prunes, bran, shorts and baled hay. There are many others, but these are representative. So far, however, meat has never been given first place, being either black-listed utterly or else put in among those also present. Accordingly, it is very pleasing to see the scientist from Illinois award the place of honor to the flesh pots. It completes the circle.

So each of us may now do with authority what he has already done with pleasure, namely, eat the things which he likes and which agree with his individual body. The scientists don't generally recognize it, but it is a fact that human stomachs differ in their capabilities about as much as the food experts differ in their positive and universal precepts. Let us have peace.—Lincoln Star.

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

One of the newspapers that has made a specialty of keeping track of crimes of violence offers the encouraging report that the lynching record for 1907 shows a decrease of more than 25 per cent in number from last year, particular improvement in law observance being shown in nearly all of the southern states. The lynchings of negroes for alleged assaults upon white women numbered but eighteen for the year, as compared with forty-five last year.

Credit for this improvement must go to the governors of several states, including Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, who have taken a determined stand against lynch law and have not hesitated to use the state troops to prevent mob violence. In both the Carolinas laws have been passed which provide that persons accused of participation in lynching may be tried in counties other than that in which the crime was committed. In both states the governors have taken advantage of this provision of the law and have conducted vigorous prosecutions of mob leaders, having the cases tried in counties where it was possible to secure jurors who were not in full sympathy with the accused. The conviction by this method of several prominent citizens has had a wholesome deterrent effect and has served to demonstrate the fact that lynching may be abolished whenever and wherever officers give proper attention to their obligations to secure enforcement and observance of the law.

The most deplorable feature of the lynching record for 1907 is that Nebraska has contributed to it and has furthermore made no effort to bring to justice the perpetrators of the disgraceful outbreak.—Omaha Bee.

Porpoises in New York Harbor.
New York harbor was treated to a strange visitation one night recently. A school of porpoises, numbering as many as 100, and headed by a venerable patriarch in gray whiskers, swam in, took a leisurely survey of their surroundings and then returned to the open, something for which the oldest inhabitant could recall no precedent, says the Boston Transcript. The visitors came in through the new Ambrose deep water channel. Perhaps they assumed that it had been prepared expressly for their accommodation. At any rate, they seemed to approve of it. This phenomenon occurred on the night which a southwesterly had appointed for the submergence of Manhattan by a tidal wave. But the skeptical public did not take alarm. On the contrary, the old watermen said it betokened fine sea weather.

A Famous Model.
A good many years ago—27, to be exact—the most famous model in the world, Antonio Cori, wandered from town to town as a strolling minstrel in England. Felix Moscheles, the famous artist, happened to discover him at Dover, brought him to London and employed him as a model. That was the beginning of a really artistic career, and to-day Antonio Cori has the distinction of being the finest model in the world, as well as the most famous. All classes of painters have been thankful to employ him. He posed for Sargent and Abbey for the well known paintings in the Boston public library, and he has not declined to appear as Mephistopheles on a can of deviled ham.

Could Have Their Choice.
Frederick Sandys, described by Rankin as the greatest of English draughtsmen, was once asked before he was known to fame to paint the portrait of the mayor of a town, a most estimable grocer. The spokesman of the deputations said that the committee was prepared to pay as high as \$50 for a good portrait, but on seeing the artist's face grew long, adding that they only wanted a half length. "Oh, of course, that makes a difference," said the artist, most urbanely. "Which half would you prefer, gentlemen?"

A Narrow Escape.
Anxious mother (to small son who had just tumbled down stairs): "Marry me, quick! are you killed?" Little Dick: "No, I'm not. Are you hurt much? Do tell me, quick!" "No, that's the luckiest fall I ever had." "Lucky?" "Yes, I only struck one nail on the way down."

RAY HELPS TO RAISE FLAG.

Little Animal Did the Work of Expert "Steeple Jack."

The hazard of the lucrative trade of "Steeple Jack" has been usurped in Jersey by a small white rat.

Edmund P. Condit, a wealthy resident of Verona, recently gave a birthday party to a dozen young friends of his nine-year-old son.

When he attempted to celebrate the occasion by raising an American flag to the top of the 30-foot flagstaff that had stood on his lawn for years the pulley rope broke. The pole was too frail to permit of even the lightest lad climbing up to pass another halyard through the pulley at the top.

"We and Jimmy'll fix it for you, Mr. Condit," piped up Able Wolf, a neighbor's son, and he scooted off to his father's barn, returning with a little white rat clinging to his shoulder.

Abe uncloseted a big ball of twine, put the loose end in "Jimmy's" mouth, and sent the little animal climbing up the pole; but when he reached the pulley he didn't know what to do next.

Abe found another pulley, called the white rat down, and spent ten minutes teaching him to run back and forth through the contrivance with the twine between his teeth.

Then he sent "Jimmy" up the pole again and this time the rat without a moment's hesitation tried to get through the pulley. The hole was too small, but "Jimmy" deliberately took the string in one paw, passed it through the small opening, caught it with the other paw, and scrambled to the ground with it.

A rope was strung through the pulley with the aid of the twine halyard, and "Jimmy" munched happily of the biggest piece of cheese he had ever seen at once.

First Lesson for a Child.

"The first time a child has a sense of responsibility is when he has to decide whether his shoes fit or not," said a mother of five little ones. "We have to put the decision on the little toes themselves, for no mother, no matter how much indulgent she may have, can possibly tell whether a shoe pinches here, fits tight there, or slips on the heel. It is always a delight to me when I have taken my children in for their first pair of 'hard shoes,' as they call them. At first they act bewildered when I insist that they alone know whether the shoes hurt or not, for they have been so used to listening to my opinion and ultimatum on all matters of clothes. Then they look serious, almost ready to cry, and finally they get down to business and try to tackle this problem of the fit of shoes. It worries them a good deal and I always feel a little sorry when I see their anxious looks, for it means they've had their first taste of responsibility and begin to realize that mama is not going to settle everything in life for them."

Tiger's Courage Above Lion's.

A curious story as illustrating the difference in courage between a lion and a Bengal tiger is told by an old showman: "One day, in order to make a test, we placed a firecracker in the respective cages and lighted the fuses. As soon as they began to burn they attracted the attention of both animals, but in a widely different manner. The lion withdrew into a corner and watched the proceedings with a distrustful and uneasy eye. The tiger, on the contrary, advanced to the burning fuse with a firm step and unflinching gaze. On reaching the crackling he took his paw and began to roll it over the floor, and when it exploded beneath his very nose, he did not flinch, but continued his examination until perfectly satisfied. The lion betrayed great fear when he heard the report of the explosion, and for quite a time could not be coaxed out of his den."

Napoleon as a Subaltern.

As a larkly subaltern Napoleon appears in the "Memoirs of the First Empire," by Gen. Grola. The Little Corporal himself, when emperor, told a party of officers, among whom was the writer, how he played practical jokes on his colonel when he was a lieutenant of artillery. "We had a neat way of astounding our chiefs by the accuracy of our gun practice," said Napoleon. "We just tied a string to the target, and after the shot, before the smoke had risen, a gunner crept up and pulled the string, overturning the target. Thus all our shots were hits. We also had a colonel who was stone deaf and we used to fire blank cartridges, telling him we had fired ball. He would spend hours hunting for traces of the shots." One wonders what Napoleon would have said if his own subalterns had served him with the same tricks.—London Telegraph.

Blow at Wagnerians.

A hard-headed old Pittsburgh manufacturer, who made his fortune, as he expresses it, "with his coat off," was induced by his daughters to accompany them to a Wagner concert, the first he had ever attended. The next day he happened to meet an acquaintance, who had seen him the night before, who asked: "I suppose you enjoyed the concert last night, Mr. Smith?" "Yes, it took me back to the days of my youth," the old man said, with a reminiscent sigh. "Ah! Summer days in the country, girl in a lawn dress, birds singing, and all that?" "No, the days when I worked in a boiler shop in Scranton."

Gold in the North.

Perhaps the most northerly gold-fields in the world are those in Lapland, where the River Ivalo seems to be the center of an auriferous region, where gold dredging operations have been carried on for some time. Digging to the depth of 300 feet have been completed with a view of finding out the real course of the ore. The gold discovered last year by a company, founded in the United States, amounted to only four pounds, valued at \$1,500. This was found along a part of the Ivalo river, and the largest nugget weighed about 125 grains. There



REXALL

REMEDIES

HAVE ARRIVED IN TOWN.

No doubt you have heard of them. They are used by several millions of people throughout the United States, and we sell them to you with a guarantee that if they are not what we claim we will gladly refund your money. One remedy for each human ill.

Some three years ago a number of prominent retail druggists—realizing that a big change was to be made in the proprietary medicine business, that the public demanded to know what the ingredients were of the preparations they were advertising, and that a general reform was about to take place in proprietary medicine manufacturing and advertising, formed a co-operative company to meet the public's demand. This company was called The United Drug Co., of which the undersigned has become one of the two thousand members. Our object was, first, to manufacture a line of prescriptions such as we had tried out in our stores and found to give the very best of results, and second, by owning our own co-operative manufacturing company we would be able to know the exact formula of every preparation we were selling, thus enabling us to give to the public the very best remedies we could find at actual manufacturing cost, plus a single retail profit. This enabled The United Drug Company to escape the heavy charges for advertising and other expenses such as have to be paid by proprietary remedies. What was most important, it insured safety and satisfaction to our customers, because we druggists know just what we are selling. A committee of experts was appointed who spent a long time in testing the merits of more than two thousand formulas and prescriptions recommended by the various druggists constituting the company. From these, about two hundred were selected as being the best remedies known to medical science for the cure, each of its particular ailment. The exclusive rights to these remedies were then transferred to The United Drug Company, which has since manufactured them in its superbly equipped laboratories in Boston under the now famous name of "The Rexall Remedies." Note then, first of all, these facts:

- 1st. "Rexall" refers, not to one remedy but to about two hundred—each for some particular purpose. Nobody knows better than The United Drug Company druggists the absurdity of the "cure-all."
- 2d. Each "Rexall" Remedy is a tested and proved success, selected for its conspicuous merit from many of its class. All had established reputations through their continued use by physicians before they became members of the "Rexall" family.
- 3rd. "Rexall" Remedies are sold at low prices because they are free from heavy manufacturing charges, jobbing profits, and the heavy expense of being advertised separately, as formerly.

The United Drug Company, which manufactures the Rexall Remedies, has already scored the greatest success ever known in the history of the drug business.

Three of the 200 "Rexall" Remedies, one for each human ill, are:

MUCO-TONE	FOR MEN—AMERICANIS Elixir	REXALL "33" HAIR TONIC
The chief ingredients of Muc-Tone are Gentian, Cubebs, Cascara Sagrada, Glycerine, and Sarsaparilla. Gentian is recognized in medicine as one of the greatest tonics ever discovered. It is the foundation on which Muc-Tone is built. Gentian combines in high degree the tonic powers of all the known "biters," with none of the disadvantages applying to them. Cubebs have long been recognized as a specific in the treatment of all catarrhal conditions. Its action is prompt and its benefit almost invariably. In whatever part of the body the inflamed or diseased condition of the mucous membrane exists, the use of Cubebs has been recommended by the best physicians for many generations. Cascara Sagrada is especially introduced for its necessary laxative properties. The combination of these with Glycerine and Sarsaparilla makes Muc-Tone a remedy that attacks catarrh from every function of the body. In compounding these various elements, the very highest degree of pharmaceutical skill promotes digestion and creates a normal appetite. Bottle, 50c. \$1.50 a bottle.	The famous Americanis Elixir is a tonic nerve food composed chiefly of free Phosphorus, Glycophosphates, Iron Pyrophosphate and Calisaya. The wonderful results of this remedy are due to the fact that it supplies Phosphorus to the nerve cells in a condition in which it can be immediately and easily taken up by them. It is the only known preparation in which free Phosphorus—that is Phosphorus which remains indefinitely unoxidized—is used. The Glycophosphates, actual nerve-tissue builders, are one of the most recent and valuable additions to the field of this branch of medicine and unquestionably a more efficient remedy than the well-known Hypophosphates. The Iron Pyrophosphate is the most easily assimilated form of iron which gives tone and color, and the combined alkaloids of Calisaya Bark have a tonic effect on almost all the functions of the body. In compounding these various elements, the very highest degree of pharmaceutical skill promotes digestion and creates a normal appetite. Bottle, 50c. \$1.50 a bottle.	The famous Rexall "33" Hair Tonic is composed in chief of Resorcin, Beta Naphthol and Pilocarpin. Resorcin is one of the latest and most effective germ-killers discovered by a science, and in connection with Beta Naphthol, which is both germicidal and antiseptic, a combination is formed which not only destroys the germs which rob the hair of its nutriment, but creates a clean and healthy condition of the scalp, which prevents the lodgment and development of new germs. Pilocarpin is a well-known agent for restoring the hair to its natural color, where the loss of color has been due to a disease of the scalp. It is not a coloring matter or dye—it produces its effect by stimulating the scalp and hair follicles to health and active life. This combination of curatives mixed with alcohol as a stimulant, perfects the most effective remedy for hair and scalp troubles known to-day. Bottle, 50c.

"Rexall" Remedies are found only in the stores of druggists affiliated with The United Drug Company—only one in each town and each backs up this "Rexall" guarantee printed on every package: "This preparation is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it does not, come back and get your money. It belongs to you, and we want you to have it."

POLLOCK & CO., Druggists

The Rexall Store

are three companies digging gold there now, the latest being the Ivalo company, organized in the United States. Within the possessions of this company lies Kuitla, which was built in 1871 by the Finnish government for washing gold.

Paganini's Violin.
The famous violin of Paganini, which was preserved in a glass case, has been found to be rotting, and it is certain that the wood will not last many years longer. This discovery has caused agitation as to the means of preserving the precious instrument. It has been decided that to keep it a few years longer it shall be taken out once a year and played on for an hour by the best pupil of the conservatoire. Only once since the death of the greatest violinist who ever lived has the violin, which is a superb Stradivarius, been touched, and that was some years ago, by the Spanish violinist, Pablo del Sarate, to whom the city during a triumphal tour through Italy wished to offer a signal honor.

Family of Blind Musicians.
A concert as pathetic as it was interesting took place recently at Hamburg. The concert givers were a sister and two brothers, all blind; a fourth brother, who is studying composition at the Berlin Academy of Music, and whose works have already been very favorably commented on, being similarly affected. The sister possesses a fine and well trained soprano voice of considerable compass, while one brother, who on this occasion acted as her accompanist, holds an appointment at Muhlheim-and-Ruhr, organist. The third brother is a cellist of considerable talent. The family are natives of Muhlheim.

Longfellow's School Days.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, received his early education in a school in Portland, Me. He was pronounced by the master to be "one of the best boys in school." He was a studious child and preferred the company of books to lively companions. He passed the entrance examination to Bowdoin college at 14. He graduated fourth in his class in 1825.

He Gets the Chance.
"There is one advantage which a judge always has in his profession," "What is that?" "Whether he succeeds in a given case or not, he can always try it."

Making Sure.
Artist—I want to get a frame for a rather important picture I've just finished. Picture Dealer—Certainly, sir. For your own use? Artist—No; I'm sending it to the exhibition. Picture Dealer—Just step this way. I've the very thing. There! You see; the design of the frame is a nymph on each side! Absolutely excludes all danger of having the picture hang upside down.—Stray Stories.